97-84024-7

Davis, Ozora Stearns

Elihu Burritt

New Britain, Conn.

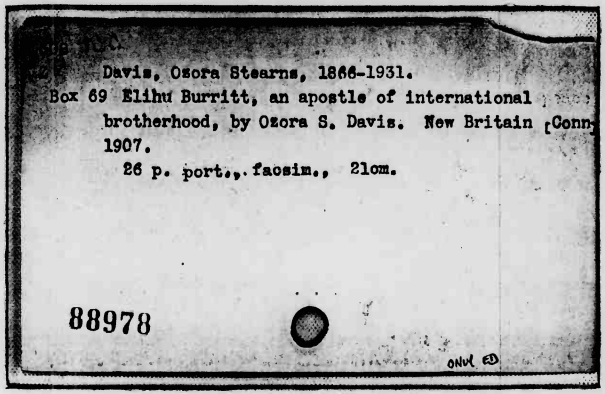
1907

97-84024-7
MASTER NEGATIVE #

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
PRESERVATION DIVISION

BIBLIOGRAPHIC MICROFORM TARGET

ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS FILMED - EXISTING BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD


Davis, Ozora Stearns, 1866-1931.
Box 69 Elihu Burritt, an apostle of international brotherhood, by Ozora S. Davis. New Britain [Conn.] 1907.
26 p. port., facsim., 21cm.
88978

RESTRICTIONS ON USE: *Reproductions may not be made without permission from Columbia University Libraries.*

TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

FILM SIZE: 35mm REDUCTION RATIO: 11:1 IMAGE PLACEMENT: IA (IIA) IB IIB

DATE FILMED: 2-12-97 INITIALS: PB

TRACKING # : 21632

FILMED BY PRESERVATION RESOURCES, BETHLEHEM, PA.

308
Z
B64

Elihu Burritt

By

OZORA S. DAVIS

PRICE TEN CEN

ELIHU BURRITT

An Apostle of International Brotherhood

—By—

OZORA S. DAVIS

NEW BRITAIN
1907

"'God hath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth', is not a Greek apothegm, though uttered in the midst of Athens. It is neither a maxim of human wisdom, nor a new coined motto of modern democracy. It is a great, everlasting and capital verity of divine revelation, which shall outlive the existence and memory of all unfriendly nationalities."

Elihu Burritt.

12 March, 1920 – E.R.W.

ELIHU BURRITT

DRAWING BOOKS EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

IT is Saturday evening in New Britain. The doors of the Institute are open; the reading and reference rooms glow with light; the space before the delivery desk is crowded by those who are exchanging their books; the children's room is filled with little readers.

It is no easy task to attempt in imagination to picture another scene about eighty-five years ago when a woman and a boy of twelve came to choose their books at the little parish library. It contained about two hundred volumes and books could be drawn only once in two months. Then each subscriber could select two large books or four small ones. In one home at least in New Britain, this day was eagerly expected and the titles of the books to be chosen were earnestly discussed. When the time came, Mrs. Elihu Burritt and her son, who was named for his father, went together and divided their choice of books. The boy always took two small volumes, selecting histories if possible, and by the time he was sixteen years old he had read almost every available book in the little library. This eager zest for

knowledge was a prophecy of what the boy was to become in manhood. Perhaps the very scarcity of books and the difficulty of obtaining them only whetted his appetite; in any case, this boy gave evidence very early of becoming "The Learned Blacksmith" and of meriting another and far better title, which we shall give him.

For this sensitive and thoughtful boy became "An Apostle of International Brotherhood"; and if the title seems at the outset pretty formidable and somewhat forbidding, let us patiently wait to see how Elihu Burritt went from place to place in England and America forcefully pleading for the peace and unity of all mankind because they were alike the children of a common Father. We shall then see how his life was a mission of the highest worth to the world and that the "Learned Blacksmith" was something far nobler than the mere reader of many languages or the workman who mingled literary studies with his forging.

HE was born in New Britain, then a part of the township of Berlin, Dec. 8, 1810, in the home of a farmer-shoemaker, where there was little wealth and much hard work, along with happiness and ambition and the highest moral and religious ideals. Because the days were filled with honest work and ambitions could be realized only at the cost of earnest striving, we are not to think of the boy's early years as made bitter by extreme poverty or joyless by his tasks.

He had very scant opportunity to attend school, for his father died when he was fifteen years old, and he was soon afterward apprenticed to a blacksmith. This was then a trade of much wider variety than the present scope of such work; the blacksmith was a skilled worker in metals and not primarily a shoer of horses. It was a healthy, vigorous but exacting form of handicraft.

To his grimy work young Burritt brought a taste for reading and study which had been nourished even by deprivation. He was also exceedingly fond of mathematics and while blowing the hand-bellows he would work upon the most difficult calculations of mental arithmetic, carrying his results in memory until they could be verified by his older brother, Elijah, at night.

STUDYING THE LANGUAGES

HILE serving his apprenticeship also young Burritt made his beginning with the study of languages. He worked at Latin and French and then at Greek. One reason why he spent spare moments with Greek more profitably was because he found a small grammar that he could carry in his hat, and this he could prop open for study while he was heating a large piece of metal or watching the smelting pot. After doing fourteen hours of hard work he still found it possible to study the languages a little while each day.

It is not necessary to trace the progress of Mr. Burritt in acquiring his knowledge of languages under these most difficult conditions. Of course he did not master any of them; his was not a fluent speaking knowledge of these tongues; but by the time he was thirty years of age he had made such progress that he was able to read more or less fluently, about fifty ancient and modern European or Oriental languages. He had already won the title of "The Learned Blacksmith."

The purpose which impelled Mr. Burritt to this arduous task was, so far as we can determine it, a native love of learning and the profound desire to master not only the general content of each language, but to discover their essential unity and their inner relationships. There was no great practical or moral end to be served by his work. His interests were primarily academic.

THE YOUNG LECTURER AND WRITER

R. BURRITT was a lover of manual labor. His success was greater in handicraft and production than in exchange. He represented a New Britain firm for a year as traveling salesman, and he established himself in a grocery and provision business also in New Britain. The latter failed in the financial panic of 1837, by which all his little earnings were swept away. In writing about this later he said that it seemed at the time a great hardship, but, had it not happened, he would probably have remained the fairly successful village grocer, and would never have borne the part he did in great enterprises in Europe and America.

His love of languages was so strong that he determined to go to Europe, working his way as a common sailor and purchasing the books he needed in foreign ports. He therefore walked from New Britain to Boston, but found that no vessel was sailing as he had hoped. Hearing of the American Antiquarian Society and its library in Worcester, he walked from Boston there and was made happy beyond expression at the books he found and the privileges which were freely given him to use them. He was able to support himself by hard manual labor and to give two hours before breakfast and one hour at noon to his study.

THE YOUNG LECTURER AND WRITER

It was while in Worcester that Mr. Burritt suddenly became a famous man. He wrote a letter to a gentleman in Worcester, William Lincoln, inquiring if he might not secure the work of translating some German book. Necessarily he was obliged to give his qualifications for the work, and therefore he wrote to Mr. Lincoln modestly in this letter a brief account of his early life and studies. Mr. Lincoln sent the letter to Governor Everett of Massachusetts, who read it at an address before a Teachers' Institute. Thus it appeared in the press and was widely circulated. Mr. Burritt was invited to visit Governor Everett; the privileges of Harvard University were open to him; he began to receive invitations to appear as a lecturer. There was great desire to see the blacksmith who had learned to read half a hundred languages while pursuing his daily work. Thus the calls for his public appearance were many.

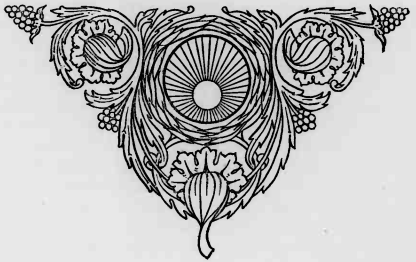
Therefore when he was about thirty years old he began to appear in public with his lecture on "Application and Genius", which was simply a discussion and illustration of the statement that there is really no such thing as native and peculiar genius; what seems such is the result of personal choice and persistent application. In many respects Mr. Burritt's life up to this time was the best proof of the grounds which he defended in his lecture.

THE TURNING POINT IN MR. BURRITT'S CAREER

UP to the year 1843, that is, until Mr. Burritt was thirty-three years old, he had been interested in literary pursuits chiefly for their own sake and for the pleasure which he derived from study. Now he became deeply interested in the question of slavery and began to feel "that there was an earnest, honest, living speech to be uttered for human right, justice, and freedom, as well as dead languages to be studied for literary recreation".

The crisis in his development came, however, when he began to prepare a lecture on the "Anatomy of the Earth." In a popular way he planned to show the correspondence between the earth and the human body, that is, how rivers, seas, mountains and soils may be compared with veins, muscles, blood and bones. This is an interesting comparison and that is all. There was nothing scientific about it. The importance of the work lies in the practical issue of it. Like a flash it came clearly before Mr. Burritt that the unlikeness of neighboring lands was the most absolute proof that the Creator had designed their inhabitants to live in a condition of brotherhood and peace. All lands and all peoples were mutually dependent; they were essentially one; therefore human brotherhood was meant to be inter-

national and even universal. The scientific lecture was changed into a plea for peace and brotherhood, and, from this time until Mr. Burritt began to yield a little from his wider interests and more arduous toil, he was the tireless, self-denying and efficient apostle of the great idea which came to him like a vision when he was preparing his lecture. The entire story of his life from now on will be the unfolding of this idea, which he has expressed clearly in the sentence which stands at the beginning of this sketch of his life.



"THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN;" "OLIVE LEAF MISSION;" "FRIENDLY INTERNATIONAL ADDRESSES"

E now trace briefly the first activities through which Mr. Burritt sought to realize the subject of his transformed scientific lecture.

First he started a weekly paper in Worcester called "The Christian Citizen", which lived from 1844 to 1851. It was devoted to the cause of anti-slavery, temperance, peace and self-culture. Its circulation was chiefly in the North, owing to its anti-slavery sentiments. It was the first publication of its kind in America to devote definite space to the cause of peace. This part of the paper was unique and it won for Mr. Burritt recognition from the little company of workers for the peace cause in America and also made him known in England.

More unique was the next agency through which Mr. Burritt sought to promote his ideas of peace issuing from international brotherhood. "The Olive Leaf Mission" was a project to bring to the attention of the largest possible number of readers the claims of the peace cause. Short articles, generally only a third of a newspaper column, were prepared and printed on slips of paper. These were sent to various newspapers. The responses were quite generous and in time about two hundred newspapers were using the Olive Leaf material.

A still more concrete opportunity to work for the

INTERNATIONAL ADDRESSES

great idea now presented itself. There was much intensely bitter feeling growing up between England and America over the settlement of boundaries in the far West. This was known as the "Oregon Question". There was much war talk, especially in the newspapers, on both sides. In order to allay this feeling under the leadership of certain men in England, "Friendly International Addresses" were sent from many cities in Great Britain to cities in America, advocating a peaceful settlement of the question and expressing friendship. These addresses were sent to Mr. Burritt who undertook to forward them. He went personally to Washington on such an errand. This opened to him a wide acquaintance by correspondence in England and gave him a wider introduction at home.

The Addresses may not have determined in any political respect the peaceful issue of the question which came in due time. That issue however was the result of the sober sense of the citizens of both countries, and the Addresses were one of the most concrete expressions of the deeper feelings of all true Englishmen and Americans. It was quite like Mr. Burritt to take this indirect but still powerful weapon of human sentiment to effect national politics. He believed in the power of the ideal.

FIRST JOURNEY TO ENGLAND

UT of the correspondence and acquaintance developed from the "Friendly International Addresses", grew the invitations to visit England, to which Mr. Burritt responded in May, 1846. His purpose in going abroad was to meet personally those with whom he had corresponded, and also to walk through the country, gathering information concerning the life of the English farmers. The latter purpose, however, he was led to abandon for some years in order that he might devote himself to other and larger interests.

We can easily imagine the result upon Mr. Burritt's mind and heart when he found himself in the midst of English thought and life. The leaders of the movement into which he had cast himself were in England at this time rather than in America. He found sympathetic welcome for his ideas. The age and traditions of the mother country appealed to him. To an altogether remarkable degree he found audience and welcome among conservative Englishmen. It was due to his downright simplicity and sincerity. He was unique, this artisan who possessed culture and a great purpose. It was not mere curiosity that welcomed him, however. He was given respect and leadership at once. He had found his larger mission.

THE LEAGUE OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD

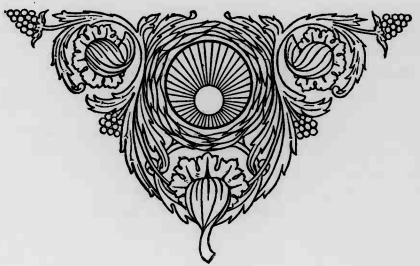
ON reaching England and with the cooperation of friends in Manchester and Birmingham Mr. Burritt drafted the plan for a society which should carry out the great idea of international brotherhood, which, we have seen, had become the master motive of his life. He called the society The League of Universal Brotherhood. The second half of the pledge is so typical of Mr. Burritt's spirit and ideas that we give it in full:

"I do hereby associate myself with all persons, of whatever country, color, or condition, who have signed, or shall hereafter sign, this pledge, in a League of Universal Brotherhood, whose object shall be, to employ all legitimate and moral means for the abolition of all war, and all the spirit and manifestations of war throughout the world; for the abolition of all restrictions upon international correspondence and friendly intercourse, and of whatever else tends to make enemies of nations, or prevents their fusion into one peaceful brotherhood; for the abolition of all institutions and customs which do not recognize and respect the image of God and a human brother in every man, of whatever clime, color or condition of humanity."

This sentence defines as accurately as any in his writings the range and intention of Mr. Burritt's spirit. The last clause of this pledge is as noble as any of the great watchwords of human freedom and fellowship ever written. It places Mr. Burritt forever among the men of vision and prophetic power.

THE LEAGUE OF BROTHERHOOD

The pledge of the League was impracticable for immediate realization; it looked far forward for its final accomplishment. "Practical" in a certain concrete sense dear to the hard-headed New England men, Mr. Burritt never was. He was not gifted with that Yankee genius which puts upon the market the best mouse-trap ever made and therefore is termed practical. His was the gift of universal sympathy; he was truly an international man. The League of Universal Brotherhood embraces in its conception the identical organization of humanity which Jesus of Nazareth called the Kingdom of God and which Sir Oliver Lodge tells us "is the only thing worthy of eager and passionate striving".



UNDER the terms of its pledge, the League now began to work for the abolition of one of the greatest obstacles in the way of its purpose, the excessive charge for postage between America and Great Britain. This bore very heavily upon the English and Irish immigrants in America.

His interest in this matter is a concrete illustration of Mr. Burritt's sympathies. He was a son of the native stock of New England, born in a Connecticut village, and a lover of literary pursuits. Why should the fact that a young English weaver or an Irish servant girl found the burden of postage so heavy that they could ill afford to write to the old home frequently engage the attention or enlist the active service of Mr. Burritt? It was because of the catholic kindness and human sympathy of his large and benevolent soul.

Now he threw himself into an attempt to reduce to two cents the charge for ocean carriage, which should be added to the land rates on either side and thus bring the cost of bearing a letter from America to England within the reach of the poor. He traveled through England for two winters; hundreds of petitions were presented to Parliament; sympathy with the project grew slowly but the acquaintance and reputation of Mr. Burritt grew widely in England as a result of his work.

There are those still living who remember the campaign carried on by Mr. Burritt in England and America in the interests of this cause. There are still preserved the envelopes which were printed with the words "Ocean Penny Postage" upon them. We have moved so swiftly toward the present rates and conveniences of postage and we are advancing to still more perfect adjustments so rapidly that it seems impossible that our initial momentum was gained at the cost of such energetic pushing on the part of a few far-sighted leaders. Mr. Burritt worked with tireless zeal for years in creating momentum for the movement of our day and the personal contribution made by him to the cause of cheap ocean postage is beyond measure. Every foreign-born American who sends his letter to the old home abroad for five cents to-day is in personal debt to this man for service and sacrifice with tongue and pen to make the cheap rate possible.

AMONG THE STARVING IN IRELAND

EARLY in the year 1847, owing to the failure of the potato crop, a terrible famine in Ireland reached its height. Mr. Burritt went there, not to become a curious witness to the suffering, but in order that he might accurately report the conditions and thus awaken sympathy and summon help. He traveled in the places of the greatest distress and then returned to England to publish his reports there and in America. The result was a very material increase in the aid which was sent to the famine district and Mr. Burritt's services were recognized especially by the Relief Committee in Boston.

He was offered free passage on the return of the relief ship from Boston in appreciation of his services, but he did not accept it. During his whole life he lived with exceeding simplicity. Friends in sympathy with his purpose and work would gladly have provided more generously for his needs than he would permit them to do. No taint of "graft" ever touched him. This journey to Ireland was typical of his whole life service, done quietly and without great cost for the good that it would do.

THE GREAT PEACE CONGRESSES

THE idea of an international meeting to promote the cause of peace had taken shape in 1843 in the London Peace Congress. Mr. Burritt naturally revived the idea as embodying the purpose of the League of Universal Brotherhood. Very largely under his leadership a series of great meetings was held from 1848 to 1851 in Brussels, Paris, Frankfort and London. It is impossible in the space of this sketch to describe the sessions of these Congresses or to show how large a part Mr. Burritt had in carrying them out. The judgment is correct that the success of the gatherings depended upon his initiative and effective organizing ability. He travelled very widely in Europe and America pleading for the cause represented by the Congresses and awakening interest in them. The great meetings were due more largely to Mr. Burritt than to any other person.

The men with whom Mr. Burritt became related in this movement were the leaders of the higher life of the world. Richard Cobden, John Bright, Victor Hugo, de Tocqueville and many others were the associates and friends of Mr. Burritt in this great enterprise. Certainly no native of New Britain and few Americans of his day enjoyed so wide, so noble and so sacred a range of personal friendships and sphere of labor as did Mr. Burritt during these years of most distinguished service to the cause of humanity.

THE CONGRESS OF NATIONS IDEA

IF we were to think of Mr. Burritt however as the organizer of successful international meetings we should do but scant justice to the great contribution made by him to the cause of peace. He presented at the Congresses in Brussels, Paris and Frankfort that which became known as "the American plan" and was in many respects the most significant of all the deliberations of the Congresses.

This was the proposition for " a Congress of Nations, for the purpose of establishing a well-defined code of international law, and a high court of adjudication, to interpret and apply it, in the settlement of all international disputes, which cannot be satisfactorily arranged by negotiation." Thus did Mr. Burritt put into the form of definite proposition and appeal what Tennyson called, "The parliament of men, the federation of the world" and foreshadow all that is being worked forward to by the sessions of the nations at the Hague. Mr. Burritt wrote and reasoned ably for this "American plan", which was really his plan as presented at these Congresses and embodied in their deliberations.

TESTIMONIALS OF REGARD

IN the autumn of 1849 when Mr. Burritt started to return to his American home he passed through Manchester, England, where he was given a testimonial of appreciation and honor by his English friends. On reaching New Britain he was tendered a public reception in the Town Hall, where the friends from the town and from neighboring places gathered to do him honor. The welcome affected him deeply. He recorded in his diary:

" This was the most memorable day of my life, when I received the highest testimonial of esteem and consideration that will ever be conferred on me in this world. It was the climax of my earthly experience."

This entry in Mr. Burritt's diary reveals the affection and sincerity of his soul as it is seldom elsewhere disclosed. Coming back to his native village from associations with the most distinguished men and most general movements of philanthropy in Europe, he was utterly unspoiled by his experience and found himself lifted to supreme joy by the love of his fellow townsmen.

FROM 1850 onward for several years Mr. Burritt was busily engaged at home and abroad in working for the interests which we have already defined. He extended the Olive Leaf Mission to continental Europe and enlisted the cooperation of English ladies in maintaining it. He worked for the cheapening of postage rates with gratifying success. He was active in planning for later Peace Congresses, which met in London, Manchester and Edinburg. All this, however, adds no feature of novelty to his character or career.

The final sphere in which the public interests of Mr. Burritt figure is the slavery issue in America. Before 1855 Mr. Burritt, always the foe of human slavery, had become convinced that the only feasible way of solving the problem in America was by "compensated emancipation." The slaves were to be freed, but not at the loss of their owners. The fault was national and the remedy must be national. The North must be both just and generous. Through the sale of the public lands, owned by the North and South together, the Southern slave-owners were to be reimbursed for the financial losses involved in freeing their slaves.

To this idea Mr. Burritt gave himself with devotion from the autumn of 1855. During the winter he travelled ten thousand miles addressing meetings on the subject.

In August 1856 the National Compensated Emancipation Society held its first convention in Cleveland, perfecting its organization and electing Mr. Burritt secretary. He opened an office in New York with but slender financial support. So much did he sacrifice for the cause that he lived at one time in New York on only sixteen cents a day for food.

He pressed his plan in every way and had awakened no small consideration of favor for it, when another son of Connecticut born not far from Mr. Burritt, John Brown, swept away by his famous "Raid" the least possibility of favorable consideration for a peaceful solution of the question.

THE John Brown Raid was the second turning-point in Mr. Burritt's life. It was one of his heaviest disappointments, but it opened the way for a return to the modified quietness and literary pleasure of his earlier years.

He speaks of this transition in his autobiography as follows:

"Up to this time he had never stopped to earn money or to acquire property; and at fifty years of age he was without other resources than what he could find in a small stony farm in New Britain, tilled by his own hands. During the summer he wrote most of his editorials, in his shirt-sleeves, on the head of a lime cask in his barn, pen and hoe alternating through the day. When soliciting signatures to the call for the Cleveland Convention, he mowed an acre on the Fourth of July, and wrote about twenty letters in his barn the same day, his farm being nearly a mile from the village."—*Autobiography. p. 50.*

We shall not attempt to follow in detail the story of Mr. Burritt's life during this third period of his career. It was spent partly in Europe and partly at his New Britain home.

Perhaps the happiest if not the most fruitful years of his European life were spent in walks through England in 1864 and during a term following the spring of 1865 when he was Consular Agent for the United States in Birmingham.

This was the time of literary productiveness also. He found that he had lost to a considerable degree his

command of the languages; but he recovered it. He was now able to write and lecture, and his output of books was quite remarkable. His description of English country life remain unique for picturesque charm. He wrote on all manner of subjects,—talks for little children, brief essays on international politics, moral reflections and popular descriptions of nature and human character.

The period of the civil war in America was a time of anguish to his gentle and peace-loving soul. It stood as the practical denial of the great cause for which he had labored in the Peace Congresses.

In 1870 Mr. Burritt returned finally to New Britain, where he lived until his death, March 6, 1879. He never married. His life closed peacefully for he was surrounded by loving kindred and neighbors.

ELIHU BURRITT, THE MAN AND THE CITIZEN

AMBITIOUS, industrious, sensitive, catholic in sympathy, Mr. Burritt was altogether an idealist of the widest range. He could win and hold the friendship of the greatest philanthropists of England and America, or he could work with equal hope and devotion in the undenominational "mission" which he maintained by his own inspiring enthusiasm in New Britain.

One of the most conspicuous points in his character was his love for his native town. He toiled constantly for the betterment of the agricultural, educational and religious conditions of New Britain. There is something delicately beautiful and graciously strong in the nineteenth provision of his will where he wrote:

"Having thus disposed of the property which a kind Providence has put in my possession, in a way which I hope may testify my gratitude for such a gift, I bequeath to this my native town the undying affection of a son who held its esteem and special tokens of consideration above all the honors which he received elsewhere."

This power to cherish the dream of a universal fellowship of humanity under the reign of benevolent peace, along with the interests of friends and neighbors in the place of his nativity was the mark of a lofty mind and a noble spirit. In becoming a citizen of the world Mr. Burritt did not lose but rather dignified his citizenship in the place of his birth.

AT A MEETING
of the
FRIENDS OF PEACE
held in the
LEAGUE ROOMS, MANCHESTER
October 5th 1849
It was moved by John Bright Esqr., M.P.
Seconded by Sir Elkanah Armitage Knt.
and supported by James Kershaw M.P. Joseph Sturge,
Dr. Watts, Archibald Prentice and
RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY

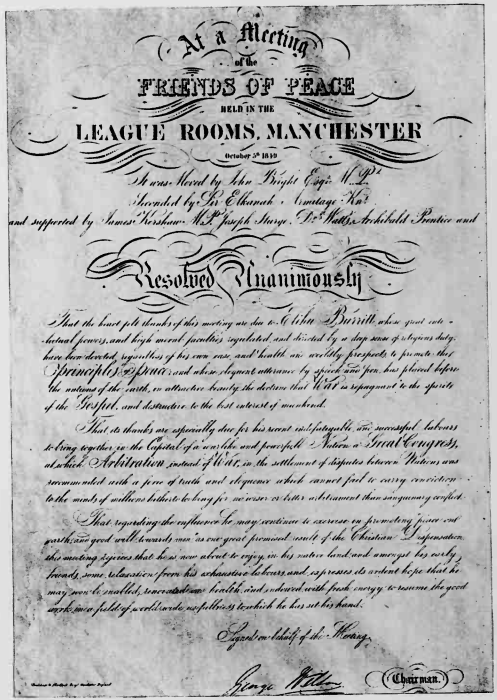
That the heart-felt thanks of this meeting are due to ELIHU BURRITT, whose great intellectual powers, and high moral faculties, regulated and directed by a deep sense of religious duty have been devoted regardless of his own ease and health and worldly prospects to promote the PRINCIPLES OF PEACE; and whose eloquent utterance by speech and pen, has placed before the nations of the earth, in attractive beauty the doctrine that WAR is repugnant to the spirit of the Gospel, and destructive to the best interest of mankind.

That its thanks are especially due for his recent indefatigable and successful labours to bring together in the Capital of a warlike and powerful Nation, a GREAT CONGRESS, at which ARBITRATION instead of WAR, in the settlement of disputes between Nations was recommended with a force of truth and eloquence which cannot fail to carry conviction to the minds of millions hitherto looking for no wiser or better arbitrament than sanguinary conflict.

That regarding the influence he may continue to exercise in promoting peace on earth and good will towards men as one great promised result of the Christian Dispensation, this meeting rejoices that he is now about to enjoy in his native land and amongst his early friends some relaxation from his exhaustive labours, and expresses its ardent hope that he may soon be enabled, renovated in health, and endowed with fresh energy, to resume the good work in a field of world-wide usefulness to which he has set his hand.

Signed on behalf of the Meeeting
GEORGE WILSON,
Chairman.

Copy of Testimonial presented to Mr. Burritt in England in 1849.
Facsimile on the following page.


At a Meeting
of the
FRIENDS OF PEACE
HELD IN THE
LEAGUE ROOMS, MANCHESTER
October 5th 1849

It was Moved by John Bright Esqr. M.P.
Seconded by Sir Elkanah Armitage Knt
and supported by James Kershaw M.P. Joseph Sturge, Dr. Watts, Archibald Prentice and

Resolved Unanimously

That the heart felt thanks of this meeting are due to Elihu Burritt whose great intellectual powers, and high moral faculties, regulated and directed by a deep sense of religious duty, have been devoted, regardless of his own ease and health and worldly prospects to promote the Principles of Peace, and whose eloquent utterance by speech and pen, has placed before the nations of the earth, in attractive beauty the doctrine that War is repugnant to the spirit of the Gospel, and destructive to the best interest of mankind.

That its thanks are especially due for his recent indefatigable and successful labours to bring together in the Capital of a warlike and powerful Nation, a Great Congress, at which Arbitration instead of War, in the settlement of disputes between Nations was recommended with a force of truth and eloquence which cannot fail to carry conviction to the minds of millions hitherto looking for no wiser or better arbitrament than sanguinary conflict.

That regarding the influence he may continue to exercise in promoting peace on earth and good will towards men as one great promised result of the Christian Dispensation, this meeting rejoices that he is now about to enjoy in his native land and amongst his early friends some relaxation from his exhaustive labours, and expresses its ardent hope that he may soon be enabled, renovated in health, and endowed with fresh energy, to resume the good work in a field of world-wide usefulness to which he has set his hand.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting.

George Wilson (Chairman.)

Reduced facsimile of engrossed Testimonial presented to Mr. Burritt, at Manchester, England, in 1849.
Original in the New Britain Institute, New Britain, Conn.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

AT A MEETING
of the
FRIENDS OF PEACE
held in the
LEAGUE ROOMS, MANCHESTER
October 5th 1849
It was moved by John Bright Esqr., M.P.
Seconded by Sir Elkanah Armitage Knt.
and supported by James Kershaw M.P. Joseph Sturge,
Dr. Watts, Archibald Prentice and
RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY

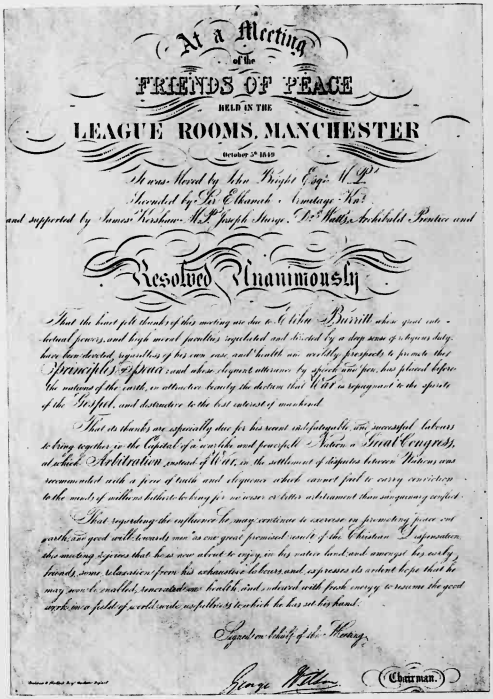
That the heart-felt thanks of this meeting are due to ELIHU BURRITT, whose great intellectual powers, and high moral faculties, regulated and directed by a deep sense of religious duty have been devoted regardless of his own ease and health and worldly prospects to promote the PRINCIPLES OF PEACE; and whose eloquent utterance by speech and pen, has placed before the nations of the earth, in attractive beauty the doctrine that WAR is repugnant to the spirit of the Gospel, and destructive to the best interest of mankind.

That its thanks are especially due for his recent indefatigable and successful labours to bring together in the Capital of a warlike and powerful Nation, a GREAT CONGRESS, at which ARBITRATION instead of WAR, in the settlement of disputes between Nations was recommended with a force of truth and eloquence which cannot fail to carry conviction to the minds of millions hitherto looking for no wiser or better arbitrament than sanguinary conflict.

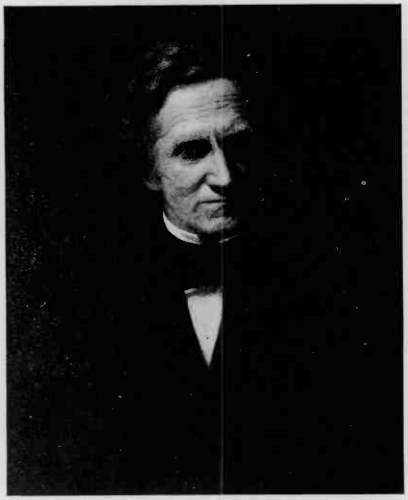
That regarding the influence he may continue to exercise in promoting peace on earth and good will towards men as one great promised result of the Christian Dispensation, this meeting rejoices that he is now about to enjoy in his native land and amongst his early friends some relaxation from his exhaustive labours, and expresses its ardent hope that he may soon be enabled, renovated in health, and endowed with fresh energy, to resume the good work in a field of world-wide usefulness to which he has set his hand.

Signed on behalf of the Meeeting
GEORGE WILSON,
Chairman.

Copy of Testimonial presented to Mr. Burritt in England in 1849.
Facsimile on the following page.


At a Meeting
of the
FRIENDS OF PEACE
HELD IN THE
LEAGUE ROOMS, MANCHESTER
October 5th 1849
It was Moved by John Bright Esqr. M.P.
Seconded by Sir Elkanah Armitage Knt.
and supported by James Kershaw M.P. Joseph Sturge, Dr. Watts, Archibald Prentice and
Resolved Unanimously
That the heart felt thanks of this meeting are due to Elihu Burritt, whose great intellectual powers, and high moral faculties, regulated and directed by a deep sense of religious duty have been directed, regardless of his own ease and health and worldly prospects to promote the Principles of Peace; and whose eloquent utterance by speech and pen, has placed before the nations of the earth, in attractive beauty the doctrine that War is repugnant to the spirit of the Gospel, and destructive to the best interest of mankind.
That its thanks are especially due for his recent indefatigable and successful labours to bring together in the Capital of a warlike and powerful Nation a Great Congress, at which Arbitration instead of War, in the settlement of disputes between Nations was recommended with a force of truth and eloquence which cannot fail to carry conviction to the minds of millions hitherto looking for no wiser or better arbitrament than sanguinary conflict.
That regarding the influence he may continue to exercise in promoting peace on earth and good will towards men as one great promised result of the Christian Dispensation, this meeting rejoices that he is now about to enjoy in his native land and amongst his early friends some relaxation from his exhaustive labours and expresses its ardent hope that he may soon be enabled, renovated in health, and endowed with fresh energy, to resume the good work in a field of world-wide usefulness to which he has set his hand.
Signed on behalf of the Meeting
George Wilson
Chairman.

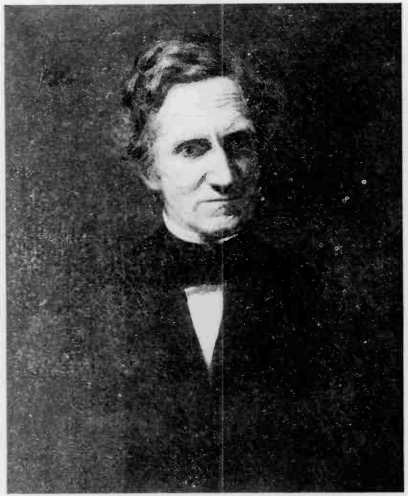
Reduced facsimile of engrossed Testimonial presented to Mr. Burritt, at Manchester, England, in 1849.
Original in the New Britain Institute, New Britain, Conn.



Yours Fraternally—
Elihu Burritt

From a Portrait by H. T. Munns
in the New Britain Institute.
Painted in 1888.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE



Yours Fraternally—
Elihu Burritt

From a Portrait by H. T. Munns
In the New Britain Institute.
Painted in 1868.

MSH 21632

END OF
TITLE